The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,944.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	1 8
Third do.	1 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Riding Horses, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged pro rata at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,760 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Mozambique, Kosmo, Mauritius, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, 165 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1877, at 6 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 11th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Oct. 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE, S. S. TRINACRIA,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.

WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, in a Mercantile Firm, a GOOD CLERK who can write fast and well, and who is also good at Accounts ; a knowledge of Shorthand will also be a recommendation.

Apply with Testimonials by letter only and stating salary wanted, to "B. S." *Gazette* Office.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year ; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Roofs	32' by 22'
Do. Do	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	20' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Bowries	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	20' by 16
Double Pole	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Mengeery	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Hummum Bazar, Bhendi Bazar Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she will give TWO GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Hall ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA ;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPION,
BARITONE VOCALIST ;
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS .... Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS ..... Re. 1.

MILITARY IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE TO SECOND AND THIRD CLASS SEATS.

Children under 12 years of age, half price to First Class only.

Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th Oct.
(s) BOKHARA	2032	460	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s) MALWA	3809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gary	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barns	19th do.
BANGALORE	2962	500	N. W. Heselwood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	350	W. W. Pentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Joseph Hajee Ahmed, Esq., on account and risk of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., the following shares, viz. :—

5 shares The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 1828, 1959, 1415, 1169, and 416.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SILK PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the underwriters :—

M M & Co.—S P G 43—1 case damaged silk, piece goods. Landed ex s.s. Tanjore, transhipped from s.s. Peshawur.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. :—

10 cases colored prints.
10 bales grey shirtings.
On account of underwriters, ex s.s. Indus—
M—E N & Co.—N F K C 1—1 case damaged crackers.
Do. N F L G 2—4 do. do.
Do. do. —1 do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell balls, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1877.

NOTICES.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation

Terms.—Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent. on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Auditors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1878, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1877.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purposes of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1877.
2. To elect a Director in room of Mr. Vasmally Shamjee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th till the 9th of October, 1877, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, September 26, 1877.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Tronchee's Building), on FRIDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 12th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 1, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

BEGS to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE,

LETTERS by E. W. L. MORANT, Bombay Revenue Survey, lately published in the *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the subject of TIMES, FORESTS and RAINFALL, and the Natural Irrigation of the Treeless Deccan. Price 2 Annas. May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA, from WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant. A Deposit of Rupees (100) One Hundred per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement, or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, October 8, 1877.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS NOW READY.

Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. *Revised* 1877. Annas 12 ; *post free*, Re. 1.

Malton's Key to the Field Exercise, 1877. Annas 12 ; *post free*, Re. 1.

Malton's Duties of Officers and Markers, 1877. Re. 1-12 ; *post free*, Rs. 2.

Malton's Duties of Markers, 1877, *post free*, Annas 10.

Manual of Elementary Field Engineering, 1877. Re. 1-2 ; *post free*, Re. 1-6.

Cavalry Regulations, 1876, *pocket edition*. Rs. 2-8 ; *post free*, Rs. 2-12.

Gorham's Military Law, *second edition*. Rs. 5-8, or *Interleaved* Rs. 6-8, *postage*, Annas 8.

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPE

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEARING HOME.—A NEW SONG and CHORUS, by T. M. CARROLL. Price Re. 1. ROSE & Co., Fort.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

TO GARDENERS—For Sale, to the highest offer, Flowering and other Rare Plants in one lot, containing 40 tubs, 200 pots, 25 Chinese pots. Apply "S.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at moderate price, a Sweet-toned SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood & Sons, in thorough good order. Can be seen at M. H. MAJOO & Co., Tea Mart, Apollo Street, Apollo House.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR of the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE will stay in Bombay for one or more years if he finds a sufficient number of pupils. Apply, giving Address, till the 15th instant, by letter to Mr. CHARLES D'ORFEUIL, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street —VANILLA and RASPBERRY, Iced Fruit drinks, Mutton and Chicken Patties, cup of Tea or of Coffee.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls	each 4 4
Do. Double do.	3 8
Boys do. do.	about 12 to Re. 2 0

BATS.

At Case	each 12 0
Treble do.	,, 11 0
Double do.	,, 10 0
Single do.	,, 8 8
Double Whalebone	,, 10 8
Single Do.	,, 9 8
Match, best selected	,, 7 0
Do. do. for practice	,, 5 8
Presentation with silver plate	,, 16 0
Boys do. do.	from Rs. 2 to Re. 4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair 5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated	per pair 6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each 14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards,	each 7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets	per dozen 3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets	Rs. 72-0 to 85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats	each 8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.	Rs. 3-0 to 5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls	per dozen 1 8
Do. Gut Strings	per set 3 8
Fives Bats	each 1 8
Fives Balls	per dozen 4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses	Rs. 5-0 to 10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from	Rs. 40-0 to 80 0
Badminton Bats	each 7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz.	Rs. 4-0 to 6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom	each 1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls	per dozen Rs. 2-4 to 4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks	per pair 1 0
Basket Hand Guards	,, 1 4
Buffalo do. do.	,, 4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin	per set of 4 9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanised India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do.	,, 1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do.	,, 1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY

of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.

OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARBOOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds ; Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS,
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.

COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

WILL receive per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

in 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	,, 350
Do.	,, Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	,, 330
Do.	,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	,, 280
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			,, 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Wat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH OCT. 1877.

EVERY day brings in more favourable crop accounts from the districts, and anticipations as to the future are proportionately encouraging, but there is still very little produce arriving here and ready business is in no way more active. To-day has been particularly barren of new transactions, and to all appearance we are not likely to see any degree of activity until after the Dewali.

In the shape of Home advices up to the time of writing, we have nothing later than Saturday. The Liverpool Cotton Market was then active, sales 20,000 bales, with a further general advance of 1-16d. per lb., but in other Markets there was little change. Seeds in London were unaltered, with the exception of an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive. Wheat was unaltered, and Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were as previously quoted.

Consols had receded from 95⅛ to 95⅛, while French Rentes had advanced from 104⅛ to 105⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper was the same as quoted on Friday, and the only movement shown by the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares was an advance of £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile. Reuter advised us four days ago that this Bank had declared a dividend of 4 per cent per annum, and we now learn that they have, in addition, carried the sum of £35,000 to their Reserve Fund—a very gratifying result, considering the difficulties in the way of working last half year's business.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 55¼d. to 55⅝d., which, so far as we can learn, for once fairly represents the market.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	5,32,568
Do " Branches	Inc.	3,69,641
Other Deposits	Dec.	3,43,168
Government Securities	Dec.	10,129
Loans	Dec.	2,06,659
Bills Discounted	Dec.	2,61,588
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	61,549

These movements are comparatively unimportant, except as showing that the demand for Money is not on the increase, and of themselves afford no reason for a change in the rate of discount either way. We are, however, almost entirely dependent on Calcutta at present, and with the Bank of Bengal there at 2 per cent. over our level, it would require very little in the shape of stronger advices to cause a further advance here on Wednesday.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm at Saturday's rates both for ready and forward business, but the greatest quietness has prevailed, and only a very limited business has been done. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9⅞ to 13-32d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9⅞ d. 13-16d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	1s. 9¾d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	1s. 9 13-16d.	"

On Calcutta there has been a little more enquiry for telegraphic demand in anticipation of the Doorgah Poojah holidays, which commence there on the 11th instant, and rates have advanced to 3-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is 1⅛ per cent. dis count, the last transaction having been in the bazaar at 1½ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, but so far as we can hear nothing has been done, and values are unchanged, say:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93½; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady but not active, and there are few fluctuations to notice. Banks and Land and Press Companies are all unaltered, and in Spinning and Weaving shares the only movements are an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, and Rs. 20 per share in Morarjee Gooculdass.

COTTON is very firm owing to the strong advices from Liverpool and continued short supplies here. Sellers are generally asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy on Saturday's quotations, and we hear of a purchase of a small lot of Fully Good Fair Dholleras full-pressed at Rs. 205 per candy, for export. Reports are current of purchases having been made by European firms of new Ginned Broach at Rs. 215 and Akote at Rs. 210 per candy full-pressed, February delivery, but these require confirmation.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are still coming forward in very limited quantities, and we have not heard of any business for export. Prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are in the same position as formerly, next to nothing doing and rates quite nominal.

PIECE GOODS to-day are more cheerfully spoken of owing to the flourishing crop accounts from up-country, but we have got to hear of any improvement on the spot, either in the shape of extended business or higher prices. These will doubtless come, but not until the country has had some little time to recover from the previous distress.

COALS are decidedly firmer to-day owing to the continued absence of sellers to arrive, and quotations may be called quite As. 8 per ton higher all round. Sales are reported of some small lots of Davison's West Hartley in harbour at Rs. 17¼ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. dend.	Cash. Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	960
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
ank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMANIES.

Akbar Cot'on Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,157
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,250	32 p.s.	380
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	390
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 10 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	170 do	675
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	332	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	6,250	6,250	50 do	1,100
Framjee Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	600	850	750	60 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	80 p.s*	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,040 xd
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,200	125	all	10 p.s*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	790
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	935
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,335
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,005 xd
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	3,000	..	950
Imperial Jalloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.	985
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
K. Hucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	910
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	900
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	40
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	1,500	1,000	60,000	..	1,020
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,320
Muagaon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Prince of Wales Spinning	900	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	875
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	940
Do do. 4 Shares	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treasher and Co.	1,000	500	11	11 p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,00	250	all	6 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th October as compared with the statement issued on the 29th September:—

LIABILITIES.	29th Sept. Rs.	6th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,72,852	65,40,284
Do. do. at Branches	9,82,835	13,52,478
Other Deposits	1,14,64,643	1,11,21,475
Post Bills	47,029	48,967
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,08,634	5,27,927
	3,21,75,993	3,16,91,131
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	23,25,341	23,15,222
Cash Credits, on the Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16 55,576	16,36,731
Loans on Security of do. do.	53,75,655	54,74,998
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,213	3,614
Bills Discounted	1,05,18,695	1,02,52,107
Stamps	3,679	3,625
Dead Stock Rs. 5,29,884		
Amounts applied in reduction " 1,75,000	3,54,884	3,54,884
	2,44,401	1,97,906
Bullion	1,72,983	3,64,939
Cash Balances with Correspondents and Cummany Notes	1,07,25,800	1,07,37,907
	3,21,75,993	3,16,91,131

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 1,628 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP A. MACKENZIE, 999 tons, Captain H. Homewood, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Paterson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG FATEH MOBARACK, 54 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Mozambique (September 4th), brought a general cargo.

THE SHIP HOMEWOOD, 1,124 tons, Captain T. Pardy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 25th), with a cargo of coal.

THE S. S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Kurrachee (October 3rd), with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour, on the 7th instant from Calcutta (September 24th), via Calicut, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MARGARET POGH, 602 tons, Captain E. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (June 13th), brought a cargo of 903 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE SHIP DUMFRESHIRE, 1,200 tons, Captain W. White, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Glasgow (June 15th), brought a cargo of 1,921 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain H. Merby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. B. Paterson, Mr. J. F. Nash, and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. M. Williams, will sail to-day for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Kingsmill, Mr. Bavtly, and one hundred and twenty two-deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Ethiopia (s)	Morby	Bussorah, Sept 18.
	Homewood	Pardy	Liverpool, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Knight Templar(s).	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	Paterson	Calcutta.
	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Akola, Williams, to K Coast and Kurrachee. Ship Mackenzie, Homewood, to Moulmein.

The Steamer Lady Lycett, to Jeddah and Hoodeida, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—12 cases slates and 1 cask hardware, Esabhoy Tyebally.
Vorrigera s—100 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Childwall Hall s—8 casks paint of sorts, and 1 cask brushes, Tyebally Shrutfally and Co.
Guy Mannering s—30 cases slates, Allana Abdoolrehmon.
Trinacria s—5 hogsheads port wine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Boockhia.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley C stle s—10 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 3 cases snuff boxes, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Gwalior s—8 cases cochineal, Cowasjee Brothers; 20 cases brandy 5 cases cordial and 2 cases old tom, Eduljee Bezonjee; 49 casks sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—2 hogsheads cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Parsee s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rena—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Esperance—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precurseur s—10 cases brandy, Goo Gahagan.
Persia s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—76 cwts wet dates. M Panachund; 21 bales rags, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 21 bales cotton waste, Cowasjee Hormusjee; 30 bales wool, Purshotum Palmee; 30 bales wool, Premjee Mohunjee; 67 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 71 bales cotton waste, Moodjee Gooculdass; 106 bales cotton waste, Doosa Laljee; 63 cases india rubber, Arkarn Khensar; 132 bales hemp, Laljee Narronjee; 24 bales hides Bomal Goolamahamed; 15 bales hides, Chand Mahomed Ally and Co; 240 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 64 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Prsgjee Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—3 boxes gold bars, value Rs 1,68,600 The C M Bank of I L and China; 2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 2,41,600, The Agra Bank; 8 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolamhoosein; 23 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 5 cases shawls, M Mohamlall; 2 cases shawls, Paldass Moosurdilall.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—23 packages cloves, Volkart Brothers; 108 cwt sandalwood, Abdoola Joosub; 72 bales twist, E D Sassoon

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·790
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·925
Extent o felondy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	SSE, S, SSW, SE, SE, SSE, S SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	411
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during monsoon	5·66
" " year	69·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 6th	0·32

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbai Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

5-76—In person—Dada Moya Noor Mahomed Petitioner vs Goolbebee—In person.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and I.—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dhanath Raghoonath Khote and another Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardaseir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

512-77—In person—Lucoffally Feerbhoy vs Rehmonjee Khanbha and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

590-77—In person—L Fletcher and another vs Eshwant Ramchunder and another.

626-77—Tyabjee and Tobin—Byramjee Sorabjee B and another vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee A and another.

644-77—M M Munshi—Narayen Vithoba V and another vs Bai Gunga.

647-77—Macfarlane and G—Bhagmull Soojanmull and another vs Abdoolabhoy Futtabhoy and another—Mr Skipsey.

653-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Khulfan Buttoonay vs Soolamon Khaklanee.

658-77—Janardhun and G—Owoobai vs Bulwantrao Bhasker J.

LONG CAUSE.

612-76—Mr Fletcher—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee R vs Reder Brown and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Par heard.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KENDALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

143-76—Rimington, H and L—Nusserwanjee Kessowjee and others vs R Latham and others—Craigie, L and G.—Part heard.

491-77—Arnould—Framjee L Hirachund Jaichund vs Stephen William —Prescot and Winter.

488-77—In person (a pauper)—Aga Ally Mahomed bin, &c. vs Beebee Suckina widow and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

516-77—Mr Bicknell—Raizi Raja vs Kalchra Khima—Mr Turner.

On Judges' Summons.

212-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Trecumdass Shreeram and others vs Madhowee Visram and others—Jefferson and Payne and H. Bicknell.

273-77—Hearn, C and I—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Fletcher and Smith.

226-76—Shamrow Pandoorung—Anan'row Bhaskerjee and another vs Ramchandra Wassoodew and others.

6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Mathuradass Pragjee vs Shamrow Bhaskerbai and others—Crawford and B.

524-77—Mr Judge—Yaitt Chinaman and others vs Cassum Sam and others—Mr Chalk and In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

MacFarlan, Lieut Col, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Morar.

OCTOBER 7.

Pare, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, to appear before a Medl Board, from Fort Tahore.

Plomer, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

Law, Lieut, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Seaman, Surg, Bengal 2nd Regt N I, on Medl Board, from Fyzabad.

OCTOBER 8.

Evers, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, on furlough.

Shaw, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.

Elliott, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on Medl Cert, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Bell, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 8.

Todd, Capt, Bengal 42nd Regt, on leave, to England.

Evers, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, on furlough, to England.

Shaw, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Gamock, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, on sick leave, to England.

McKenzie, Lieut, Bengal Comst Dept, on sick leave, to England.

Elliott, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Curtois, Capt, Madras 5th Regt N I, on sick leave, to England.

Tytler, Col, Bengal 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 1.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment.—Captain R H B Airey to rank as Captain, from the 30th April 1870.

71st Highlanders.—Captain F. B Simpson to be Major, from the 25th August 1877.

The name of Lieutenant H K Cavaye, 40th Foot, is to be omitted from the list of officers placed at the disposal of Government for famine duty published in G O C C of the 24th September last, p 439.

The following order is confirmed, as a temporary measure:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 19th September 1877, appointing Lieutenant B Channer, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem, vice Captain A Harding, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a medical board, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

103rd Foot—Lieutenant A J Adams, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-5th Foot—Captain W F Longbourne, to remain at Almorah, from the 15th September to the 15th November, on medical certificate, the extension of the six months general leave granted him by the general officer commanding Allahabad division.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel J S Hand, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 11th to the 30th November 1877, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 9th March 1877, p 100.

The following:—Lieutenant J R Campbell, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Colonel W J F Stafford, to the Khasi hills and Calcutta, for four months from the 1st October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T H Chamberlain, from the 14th September 1877 to date of retirement from the service.

44th N-tive Infantry—Lieutenant T S Boileau, Wing Officer, from the 22nd July to the 2nd August, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C dated the 6th July last, p 908.

British Medical Service—Surgeon C W Moore-Keys (doing duty 42nd Foot,) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Department—Surgeon Maj r J G Morice, to Simla, from the 6th January to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 14th, 8h. 26·8 a. m.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, 0h. 22·9 p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct. Tues. 9	.....	5 54	5 41	0 32 m 0 31 a	6 32 m 6 40 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected during the night.	5 54	5 40	1 14 m 0 57 a	7 13 m 7 19 a
Th. 11	.....	5 54	5 39	1 57 1 32 a	7 52 m 7 59 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 55	5 38	2 45 m 2 12 a	8 39 m 8 43 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 55	5 38	3 39 m 2 55 a	9 33 m 9 38 a
Sun. 14	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity	5 55	5 37	4 42 m 3 56 a	10 42 m 10 30 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 56	5 36	5 55 m 5 06 a	0 14 a 11 44 a

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THERE will be DRILL for F. Company in future as follows:—

AT MAZAGON.—ADVANCED DRILL.

THURSDAY, SATURDAY. 6 A.M. | WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY. 5-30 P.M.

DRILL FOR BEGINNERS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY. 6-15 A.M. | MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY. 5-15 P.M.

DRILL IN THE FORT.

EVERY SATURDAY AT 5 P. M.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

October 8, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACARTNEY-FILGATE—October 8th, at 115, Malabar Hill, the wife of T. Macartney-Filgate, Esq., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

THE annual return showing the cost of conducting the Indian Troop Service during the last season, which was recently issued from the Admiralty, contains much interesting intelligence. Four ships only of the five belonging to the service were employed, the Serapis being engaged for the greater part of the year 1875-76 in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. The four ships, Crocodile, Euphrates, Jumna and Malabar, made sixteen voyages, covering 97,455 knots, and conveyed to or from Bombay 19,872 "officers, troops, and families," at a cost of £318,770, averaging £17-4-3 for every adult. The total is made up of Working Expenses (payment from Indian Revenues), £235,371, and Capital Charges (not payments), £83,399. These figures show a reduction in the rate per adult conveyed, as compared with the season 1873-74, of £4-8-11 on the payments from Indian Revenues, and of £4-18-6 on the total of payments and capital charges, and as compared with the season 1874-75 of £3-7-7 on payments, and £2-13-11 on total payments and capital charges. The ordinary expenditure on the four ships (for repairs) amounted to £32,030, being at the rate of 3 3/5 per cent. per annum on the first cost, against 3 2/3 per cent. in 1874-75 and 4 1/5 per cent. in 1873-74. There were reductions also in other items of expenditure; for instance, the cost of coal consumed was £3,734 less than in 1874-75, though an equal number of knots were run; there was a saving in the cost of victualling troops of £3,015, representing six pence per head per diem; and in the cost of victualling the ships' companies and the amount paid for officers' and men's pay and allowances there was a further saving of £5,376, in spite of the fact that last season the arrangement came into force by which Indian funds are charged with seven-twelfths of the wages and victualling of the men maintained in the reserves during the non-trooping season. The total net amount for working expenses was further reduced, also, to the extent of £14,485 by payments made by the Admiralty—one of £8,000 for depreciation of the Serapis while lent, and another of £6,435 for passages of officers and others conveyed on Imperial or "other "Indian" Service. The report rather gives the impression, unless carefully analysed, that the lending of the Serapis was a great gain to the Indian Revenues, because they escaped the expense for pay and provisions of the crew, &c., which they must have borne had she remained in the "reserve." The amount of the estimated saving is not stated; but the net gain would probably not be very large after deducting the £10,000 paid for the conveyance, in Her Majesty's troopships, from Bombay to Portsmouth, and, in "contract packets," from Bombay to Southampton, of "1,163 officers, troops, "and their families" *for whom there was not accommodation in Her Majesty's Indian troopships*, besides £4,543, "compensation paid to owners "of a vessel accepted for conveyance of troops from "Madras, but subsequently declined." How and why the last named liability was incurred the report does not explain. A summary of the Indian Troop Service during the nine seasons which have passed since the annual reliefs were first conveyed *via* Egypt is appended to the report, and shows the total number of persons conveyed to or from India by this Service since 1867-68 to be 188,544. This gives an average of 20,948 per year, so that the number for 1875-76 was above the average, though a little below that of either 1874-75 or 1873-74.

WE do not precisely know how it is that novels of Anglo-Indian life leave a melancholy and depressing sensation on the mind of the reader. It is not on account of their tameness or sameness, for many of them, as the "Wether-"leys," "Peregrine Pulteney," "The Dilemma," "The Chronicles of Dustypore," are well written and have plenty of adventure and brilliant dialogue; perhaps it is because the life depicted is so thoroughly frivolous and unprofitable. The last mentioned novel is so fair a specimen of the class that we cannot do better than take it as the text of our theory. Mr. Cunningham, we daresay, sat down to write this novel with the satiric afflatus strong within him. He intended to make a good deal of fun out of his "Salt Board" and its method, or want of method, of conducting public business, and he proposed, perhaps, to show what tragedies and comedies underlie the placid, nay monotonous, current of Indian social life, but the result is not satisfactory; stupidity is all the novelist can get out of the one, and "artificialism," to coin a word, out of the other. The lazy red tapists of the "Salt Board" are, we suppose, intended to act as a foil to the energy of Mr. Blunt, the reformer, but, in honest truth, Mr. Cunningham's idea of an Indian reformer is no more promising than his notions of a red tapist; the one excites our interest or admiration no more than the other. Mr. Blunt, who is drawn as an honest man with all the courage of his opinions, is made in the novel to precipitate a frontier war, so that the red tapists the author sits down to curse he blesses by contrast, and Mr. Fotheringham of the "Salt Board," described as an ass, is in effect brought before us as the more sensible, or the more practical, man of the two. Mr. Boldero, the type of an energetic, conscientious District Officer, seems to have his greatest successes in laying dawks for his lady love, the wife of another man, while the Secretary of the "Salt Board," Mr. Devœux, a consummate rascal, has all the honours that ought more properly to belong to the other. We do not say that this sort of novelist justice is not in strict accordance with the laws of Indian life; what we lament is the pity of it; a pity that conveys the impression that only rogues and debauchees have real enjoyment here; that for all others there is nothing but hard work and ingratitude. The hero and heroine of the chronicles of Dustypore are, to our apprehension, poor creatures at the best. The author invites us to admire Maud Sutton, and with this end in view he gives her the novelist's very cheap gift of great beauty. The men are all wild about her, but her character is of the weakest. She has the love of the typical Anglo-Indian lady for dress and dancing, and weighing these follies most deliberately in her mind against the love of her husband—a perfect Bayard—she chooses the former, and flirts most outrageously at Simla all the time that her better-half, in every sense of the word, is enduring the heat and toil of the plains in order to find money for her selfish extravagance. So notoriously bad is her conduct that the Viceroy, Lord Clare—another name for Lord Mayo—has to remonstrate through her friends, and she winds up her wickedness and her lack of wifely duty, by giving a "long, sweet, passionate kiss," to the snob Devœux in a moonlight ride home from a very dissipated picnic. This man Devœux she well knows is a man of the very worst character. He has informed her previously that he keeps a particular kind of carriage to drive out married ladies in. If has a back seat for husbands placed so far behind the vehicle that these confiding people cannot hear what seductions the proprietor and driver is pouring into the attentive ears of their spouses; nevertheless, Maud, the beautiful and immaculate, falls a willing victim to this sorry scoundrel's arts, and risks her own and her husband's honour just to gratify the caprice of a moment. The most extraordinary part of the tale is that her noble husband,—the Irregular Cavalry hasher and slasher of all who crosses his path of duty—accepts her penitent confession about the "long, sweet, passionate kiss" as a matter of no particular moment, nor even cares to inquire the name of the gentleman on whom Mrs. Maud has bestowed such a remarkable favour in his absence.

There is another lady, a Mrs. Vereker, in the book, who is even worse than the other. She is a grass widow of the most pronounced type. The author is careful to inform us that this detestable specimen of Anglo-Indian womankind has never been guilty in act, but evidently this is only because she dreads the Divorce Court. She is guilty in intention every day she lives, she is false to her husband in heart twenty times in the course of the twenty-four hours, and yet she is described as a very amiable and popular person, and a particular friend of the Governor General's. The pure, chaste ladies of the book, as Mrs. Felicia Vernon, have never a soul above tiffins and ball dresses, and, when we come to sum up the total of female excellence in the Chronicles of Dustypore, we are obliged to acknowledge that it is not of a much superior moral standard to that of St. John's Wood. We do not hear of the ladies, in this or in any other Anglo-Indian novel, having any interest in the people amongst whom they dwell. They have no duties, no aspirations of a noble or elevating character. Their minds are full of flirtation, dress, and dancing; all of the most extravagant and ridiculous pattern. The male characters are generally as dissipated as the female. Men try to seduce their friends' wives and daughters as the sole aim of existence, or they spend their time in the hypocrisy of work, drawing large salaries for doing nothing.

No wonder, then, that these Anglo-Indian novels leave a painful impression on the mind; all the more painful because we know that the portraits are often only too faithful to life. It is as if novelists took all the worst of Anglo-Indian characters they came across, and made its vice the most prominent feature of their works, leaving virtue as much in the shade as Thackeray left poor Amelia in relation with Becky Sharp. It is idle to pretend to believe that there are not many wicked men and women in India. We meet their moral wrecks going home in almost every mail steamer, but what pains us is, that these people should, through the novelist's art, be taken as representative Anglo-Indians; as, in short, the only class of man or woman that is to be met with in the best society out here. There is one honest character, indeed, in the "Chronicles of Dustypore," the shabby Major who, with a wife and family in England, is always working, always thinking of them; but the exception only proves the rule, and the Major is but a super on the stage. It is the Devœuxs, Mauds, and Verekers on whom the Indian novelist expends all his pains, and, when he has done all he can for them, the reader must confess, at the end of it, that they are not worth the trouble. Mr. Cunningham's work is, we acknowledge, smart reading. There is much tires

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UMBALLA RACES.

UMBALLA, Oct. 8.

The final entrances are—for the Derby Sweep Cup, Exeter; the Oriental Plate, Saracen; and the Grand Annual, Exeter, Storm. Good rain has fallen, and the course will afford very fair going. Many horses have arrived, and a large attendance is expected.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Rain telegrams, dated the 7th inst., state that good rain has fallen in Rajpootana. Good rain has fallen at Patna also, and, in fact, is general throughout the North-West and Oudh, varying in quantity from seven-tenths of an inch at Lucknow to 3 inches at Agra. Prospects are so much improved in the North-West by the recent rainfall that the scheme of railways that had been devised for relief works has been abandoned.

RAIN AT AGRA.

AGRA, Oct. 8, 1 P.M.

Three inches of rain have just fallen. Prospects much improved. The rabi crop is now probably safe.

RAIN AT NEEMUCH.

NEEMUCH, Oct. 8.

Nearly eight inches of rain have fallen here in two days.

RAIN IN KATTYWAR.

SABURMUTTEF, Oct. 8.

From the 4th instant up to date 2 inches and 88 cents of rain have fallen at Wudwan. The weather is now clear.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, Oct. 6, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active.
The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days sight	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
6 per cent. do.	91¼
5 per cent. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	105
Bar Silver	55½ to ⅝

Departures—Tagus and Achille.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
FROM UPPER EGYPT—	H. M.	H. M.
Via Teheran (perfect)	8th—11-10 p.m.	1 44
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.)	8th— 2 20 p.m.	0 44
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.)	8th—12-40 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.)	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (do.)	8th—5-45 p.m.	4 48
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	1	10	0	3
„ Galle	1	40	1	6
„ Karrachee	1	45	0	1
„ Madras	0	59	0	9

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 8.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., ther. max. 81, min. 73, W. B. 76, bar 29-92. Fall of rain 2 inches 66 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. 6, ther. 80, bar. 30·7. Fall of rain, 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., W. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 44 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 93, bar. 29-95.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.E. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 81 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Monday, Oct. 8, up to 6, a.m.	0 1/1	0 59	0 65
Previously registered	68 98	57 7	69 32
Total up to date	69 16	57 66	69 97
Total for the year 1876	50 3	53 78	58 63

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9⅛ to 13-32d. Per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9⅛ to 13-16d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „	1s. 9⅜d. „
Documents, „ 4 „ „	1s. 9 13-16d. „

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy.....As. 4

THE Bishop of Bombay sailed last evening in the Mail steamer for Malta on a year's sick leave. It was expected that the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Chas. Staveley) would leave also yesterday for Aden, but His Excellency did not go.

THE Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, arrived at Seroor on the evening of the 1st inst., and remained there till noon on the following day before resuming his journey to Ahmednuggur. At Seroor, His Excellency inspected the regimental lines, horses, &c., of the Poona Horse (the officers and native officers of which Regiment were introduced to him) and also visited the soup kitchens, in company with Mr. Osanne; and appeared much pleased with all he saw.

THE Mr. Neale who was lost in the Avalanche was not, as the *Deccan Herald* surmised, the son of Col. Neill of Lucknow celebrity. He was the son of the late Col. Neale of the Bombay Army, who rose in the 3rd N. I. Regiment, and who at the date of, and for many years prior to, his death, held the appointment of Superintendent of the Government Farm, Aligaum. There are many still in this Presidency who were well acquainted with Col. and Mrs. Neale, and who will deeply sympathise with the widow in the loss of her son, who was leaving England to join an elder brother in New Zealand.

A CORRESPONDENT at Poona sends us the following telegram, which may be more intelligible to some of our readers than it is to us:—"Great dissatisfaction is felt in the mercantile community here, at the disposal of the Postal contract for conveying mails from Poona to Belgaum, at the rate of Rs. 3,500 per mensem, whereas tenders were submitted by reliable parsies at from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, thus entailing a clear loss of nearly Rs. 50,000 (?) to Government."

ALTHOUGH Government instructions are sufficiently clear on the subject of the method of paying Sunday wages, they appear to have been misunderstood by a portion of the press. It may therefore be well to point out that article sixteen of the Madras Government instructions orders that the Sunday wages are to be distributed over the other days of the week. The reasons for this were first, it was found that if payments were actually made on Sundays it took away from the establishments their holiday and prevented them from doing their weekly bazaar, thereby enhancing the cost of provisions; and, secondly, if two days payments were made on Saturdays, is was found that numbers of people came on to the muster roll merely for that day. The system of distributing the Sunday's wages over the other six days of the week, which was adopted in Bombay, obviates these difficulties.

THE Hyderabad Famine Relief Committee have politely refused an offer of a share in the Mansion House Fund, on the ground that monetary assistance is not required. At a meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday last, the following telegram from the Duke of Buckingham to the Resident was read:—"Mansion House telegraphs that Hyderabad needs aid from the charitable funds. Kindly reply stating principal wants, and whether you or who will undertake distribution;" whereupon it was resolved "That the thanks of the President and Committee be conveyed to the Mansion House Committee through the Resident, with the intimation that aid from charitable fund is not at present wanted in Hyderabad, the timely fall of rain having removed all grounds of apprehension, as far as can be seen for the present, of any increase of distress on account of the failure of crops."

DR. CORNISH, the Sanitary Commissioner, is of opinion that the emigration to the hills of the class of persons receiving gratuitous relief should be discouraged as much as possible. He writes:—"The starved poor are unable to bear cold, and is is a mistaken kindness to allow them to wander away from the low country, when they are physically in a reduced condition."

SOME agitation is observable in the public mind of Madras because Lord Lytton has given his sanction to the Maharajah of Mysore taking unto himself a wife. The Maharajah is a mere boy, not quite fifteen, and perhaps they are not far wrong who say that surely the Government of India is inconsistent when it will not allow the Maharajah to rule his kingdom until he is eighteen, but allows him to attempt a much more difficult task—namely, that of ruling a wife. One paper indignantly says that surely Lord Lytton would give a son of his who seriously wanted to marry at fifteen a sound drubbing and send him to school. This may be quite true; but nevertheless the Viceroy's critics ought to remember that he is dealing, not with his own son, but with a native, whose countrymen hold very original views on the subject of matrimony.

WE hear that an application has been made to the Government of India by a gentleman in Calcutta, proposing to get up, with the sanction and authority of the Government of India, a series of lotteries in all the chief towns and cities of India, in aid of famine relief. We understand that His Excellency in Council has withheld his sanction on the ground that, apart from the financial discredit attached to such operations, the Government are not prepared to retract the policy, which has obtained in England and India for many years past, of discouraging public lotteries, and especially of forbiding all State connexion with such lotteries.

THE Report on Indian Immigration, for the first half of 1876, of Mr. Woolridge, British Consul in French Guiana, has just been published. He states that though the complaints at the Consulate have slightly increased in number, the mortality returns show an improvement. He adds, "I do not hesitate to say that the position of the coolies has gradually improved, *though still far from what it should be.*" Nevertheless, the Government of India has stopped immigration from India to French Guiana.

FROM another French Colony, Reunion, the reports of the British Consul show a very unsatisfactory state of things. The Consul reports that he has protested against the continued re-engagement of Indian immigration coolies, unknown to himself and before the termination of their first term of engagements, and also against the retention of the engagement books (or *livrets* by the "*engagistes*" (employers), who frequently allege that these books are lost, to the great disadvantage of the coolies.

UPON a reference from the Government of Bombay, it has been ruled by the Government of India in the Financial Department that the income arising from the fisheries in canals, grazing-tax, and sale proceeds of canal produce shall in future be credited as "irrigation" revenue.

WE hear that the Secretary of State has assented to the recommendation of the Government of India that ten uncovenanted officers in the non-regulation districts of Bengal and the North-West, and one in the Berars, should be declared eligible for appointment as assistant Commissioners, in case suitable opportunities should occur. The names of the officers thus declared eligible for the promotion are as follows:—In the non-regulation districts of the lower Provinces, Messrs. L. R. Forbes, W. N. Campbell, R. H. Renny, H. W. Mackenzie, C. A. S. Bedford; in the North-West, Messrs. H. G. Batten, R. Quin, W. R. Tucker, C. H. Roberts, and E. P. Finn; and in the Berars, Mr. C. A. W. Davies.

COMPLAINTS have recently been made of obstructiveness on the part of the Telegraph Department in the matter of the prompt despatch of Press messages, exhibited for instance in the refusal of a message unless written on a regular telegraph form, and also in the return of a message exceeding 200 words in length. It is, however, only fair to the Department to assure the public that immediate notice would be taken of any such complaint, if preferred at the head office, instead of vaguely through the Press. With regard to the first complaint, that of the refusal of a message unless written on a regular form, there must have been some misunderstanding; for though the Telegraph Department invites the public to use these forms for the convenience of all concerned, and issues the forms, gratis, it is (we are informed) a rule of the Department that no message shall ever be refused on the ground of its being written on other paper. With regard to the second complaint—that of the restriction of the length of each message to 200 words, with the power, *if necessary*, to refuse a second message from the same sender for three hours—the necessity for such a rule, in the interests of the public themselves, and to prevent the possibility of improper monopolies of the telegraph service, is too obvious to need comment; but we are assured that the rule is only enforced at busy times, or in cases in which it is necessary for the public convenience.

THE residents of Bangalore are making acquaintance with a very disagreeable phase of the famine. A correspondent says "that famine stragglers in Bangalore are really becoming a perfect nuisance. They have begun to steal in broad day light. It is not safe to keep the street door open or unwatched. Very frequently servants are absent from the house, and the inmates being inside, the thief takes away anything that comes handy. Pans and copper utensils are frequently thus stolen. Two or three incidents of the kind have happened during the week. A famine-stricken creature was on Wednesday evening last caught walking away with a chopper from the kitchen of a house in the Arab Lines."

THE *Madras Mail* is apparently a great believer in physiognomy. It has been scanning the faces of the Viceroy and his attendants, and is dissatisfied. "No one," says our contemporary, "who has had the privilege of seeing the men who at this moment form the Government of India, can have been forcibly struck by such outward and visible signs of superior intelligence as would pass muster with phrenologists and physiognomists."

THE authorities have recently discovered a subtle means for disposing of the famine-stricken people in the Madras Presidency cheaply and effectively. They are employing native doctors, or hakeems, to a considerable extent. We wonder whether the invention of this Machiavellian policy is to be credited to General Kennedy or the Duke of Buckingham, and whether that man of feeling, Dr. Cornish, was consulted before it was put into operation. It appears that the authorities in the Coimbatore district were recently so badly off for doctors that Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, authorised the employment at relief camps of a couple of native doctors or vythians. One was a hakeem, or Mussulman doctor, the other a Hindu simple. Mr. Wedderburn remarks that he knows of a case where a vythian recovered the child of a late officer of a most dangerous disease (erysipeles in the head), and who treated successfully those maladies which are now so rife—diarrhœa and dysentery. The native doctors are paid Rs. 15 a month for their services.

THE famine and famine traffic are occupying the attention of the public to such an extent that we are afraid they have lost sight of a class of people whose sufferings during the present crisis have been undoubtedly severe. We allude to railway servants. If there has been an enormous quantity of grain carried into the famine districts, it has only been achieved by trains and men working day and night. We observe in a contemporary an appeal made on behalf of railway servants, and the writer justly thinks that there is considerable danger to the public in the system of compelling or allowing railway servants to work days and nights together without rest. He says that early on Sunday morning, the 30th ultimo, a young fireman was killed at a station between Hyderabad and Shahabad, by having a truck shunted over him whilst asleep. But why was he asleep? Simply because he had been at work three days and nights, and was worn out. True, this his last journey was a voluntary one. Worked beyond his strength, he purposed going to Hyderabad to see his brother, and get a little rest. Whilst the train waited on the way, he sat down and fell asleep, and so lay upon the rail and lost his life as I have described. But ought men to be allowed, even voluntarily, to endanger their own lives and those of others by inducing extreme fatigue through overwork? I should say, certainly not. Guards upon the same line I now speak of, well know what it is to work forty-eight hours, broken only by two or three hours' rest. Traffic is very heavy just now, and it may be needful to keep men somewhat longer at work, than usual, but most certainly it is wrong to imperil health, life, and property, as is now being done. Increased traffic, one would suppose, would bring increased return, so that additional men might be employed. Plenty of able and willing men are starving. It would be a charity to these to employ them; it would be a right done to the overworked, a credit to those with whom responsibility rests, and a prevention of such sacrifices as that offered last Sunday morning."

A STATEMENT has been issued by the "Central Famine Committee of H. H. the Nisam's Dominions" showing "the expenditure of Relief Works and Poor-houses, the average rainfall, and price of cereals" for the week ending the 3rd September. The number of labourers employed on Relief Works—repairing and making roads, tanks, wells, water channels, and other local improvements—during that week was 1,55,543, and the number of infirm poor in receipt of charitable relief was 65,300. The total amount expended up to the date of the report by the Nizam's Government in connection with famine relief was—on Relief Works, Rs. 646,304-15-5½, and in State charity, Rs. 1,54,536-15-7.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras has notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the adoption for use in the Madras Light Cavalry of patrol jackets of the same pattern as that worn by British Hussar Regiments.

THE unexpected departure from England of the 2nd Battalion 2nd and 2nd Battalion 13th for Malta has somewhat disturbed the Indian relief arrangements, and the 100th Regiment has found itself dispatched to India some months earlier than it would otherwise have embarked. It had been all but decided that the 2nd, 8th, and 13th should have left England in September and October, the 100th remaining until February, but the whole programme had, at the last moment, to be altered.

THE title of M. Victor Hugo's new work, which is, in fact, a history of the *coup d'état*, will be "Histoire d'un Crime: Deposition b'un Témoin." It was written at Brussels in December, 1851, and January and February, 1852. M. Hugo was, as is well known, President of the Conseil de Resistance, and he here describes all that he did with his friends, and everything he saw day by day and hour by hour. It is said to be one of the most interesting and important works ever written by the distinguished author—as dramatic as a romance, and as startling as the reality it describes. Simultaneously with the issue of the French work, an English translation will be commenced in the *Graphic*, and the work will subsequently be published in two volumes by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

THE reports from native sources to which the *Civil and Military Gazette* has alluded are confirmed only partially. The troops at Gundeyala had a skirmish with the Afreedies, but the town was not taken by the latter at any time. Major Lance's wound was caused by a bullet which struck him in the elbow as he was directing the movements of some skirmishers and is very severe. Dr. Holmes is still suffering from the effects of a wound received a short time back. The troops have returned to Kohat.

ONE or two classes, for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers as Instructors and Assistant Instructors in Army Signalling, will be formed at Roorkee during the ensuing cold season. Officers commanding British corps, in which there are no qualified Instructors or Assistant Instructors, are therefore directed to submit to the Quartermaster General, Simla, as early as possible, the names of one or two commissioned and two or three non-commissioned officers, to attend the classes.

OFFICERS of Royal Engineers serving in India, who have completed seven years' service reckoning from the date of being posted to the Indian establishment, may, subject to the exigencies of the service, be permitted by the Commander-in-Chief to return to England, and revert to imperial duties. The fact of an officer not applying to be relieved from duty after a period of seven years' service, does not bind him to permanent service in this country; he may, at any time after completing his tour of service, apply for permission to return to England.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that "another great scandal is impending, and will soon be bursting on us. We believe it has been found necessary by the Accountant-General to remove a great number of the accounts in the Master Attendant's Office, to undergo a thorough investigation. It is feared there will be some queer disclosures under the circumstances, which had the Local Government done its duty, would not have been deferred till now. Perhaps, however, it had nothing so tangible to act upon before, as it is said to have now."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"In the Gwalior district, according to an unofficial correspondent, the people are suffering terribly. They are streaming down the Agra and Bombay trunk road at the rate of thousands a day. Cholera has broken out severely, and south of Seepee deaths are numerous; three and four corpses may be seen burning at once at almost every halting place—starvation and cholera combined. There are but few even moderately large towns on the road—Seepee, 70 miles from Gwalior; Goona, 130; Biooras, 190; Shagapore, 245. At Goona, Rs. 3,000 were collected in charity, and at most of these towns private charity affords a meal to the most destitute; but crops are here also a failure, and relief is almost exhausted. Without some speedy and extensively organised relief, the misery must become extreme. The Agra and Bombay road is merely one of many tracks by which travellers are proceeding south."

A SERIOUS riot is reported to have taken place some days ago near Papamow between the followers of two rival zemindars, each side mustering about 200 men. Eleven lives were lost, we are told, and two corpses have been found by the police in the Ganges. The men were apparently drowned. The cause of the outbreak was a dispute situated on the side of the Ganges, which was claimed by both the zemindars. A civil suit established the right of the one who lives on the Allahabad side of the river, but the other zemindar, not liking to acquiesce in the Court's decision, sent across a party of his retainers to cut the *jhou*. When they were loading their boats, the other party came upon them, and a serious affray ensued. The police are at work trying to discover out the offenders.

THE *Pioneer*:—"It is perhaps hardly worth while to take serious notice of a statement published avowedly as a native rumour; but as the sober truth with regard to the present state of things on the frontier is anything but satisfactory, we may mention that the affair between the Jowaki Afreedees and the Kohat Garrison, reported at Lahore on Thursday last, is a myth."

WE hear that Colonel Rattray, who was offered the Shillong Brigade in succession to General Stafford, has telegraphed from home declining. It is said that Colonel Nation, of the 35th Native Infantry, is likely to be promoted to the command in consequence.

THE English public have become too intimate with the tactics of begging-letter men for impostures of that precise nature to be attended with as much success as those who practice them could desire, and we now hear of a new dodge in the shape of a private begging advertisement. The writer of "Notes on News" in the *Sportsman* draws attention to the following ingenious advertisement, extracted from the *Times*:—

May I be permitted to draw the attention of the benevolent to the state to which my mother and myself are reduced?—the former, a widow, being hopelessly paralysed eleven years, and I prostrated by spinal disease six years, my only sister having, from close attendance upon us, become an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Most satisfactory reference as to respectability and the truth of the above statement can be given, and any assistance will be thankfully received.

Byron speaks of "the luxury of woe," but it is not all woeful unfortunates who can afford the luxury of advertising their needs in the *Times*.

THE *Sportsman*:—The Admiralty have permitted the publication in a weekly contemporary of the official reports forwarded to them by the officers of H.M. yacht Osborne in reference to the sea monster seen off Cape Vito in June last. Mr. Henry Lee—as careful in inquiry as genial in disposition—who presides over the natural history department of the paper referred to, sums up the case fully and fairly. Here are his concluding remarks: "The evidence of 'great sea-serpents,' or other so-called 'marine monsters,' having been occasionally seen, is such as would be regarded as valid and cogent in any court of justice. The witnesses are trustworthy as to character, and competent by training and experience. The officers of her Majesty's navy are incapable of combining together to officially and intentionally promulgate falsehood, and they and the seamen under their command are too much accustomed to the sights of the sea to be easily misled either to greatly exaggerate the dimensions of an animal in view, or to be so entirely deceived by appearances as not to recognise one already known to them. It appears to me, therefore, that with such testimony before us incredulity (which is more frequently than credence the result of want of knowledge) is unjustifiable; and that the statements and descriptions of such witnesses ought to be frankly accepted and carefully considered, with a view to satisfactory explanation, if that be possible. It should be remembered that the existence of gigantic cuttle-fishes was popularly disbelieved until within the past five or six years, during which period several specimens—several of them 50 feet in total length—have been taken, and all doubts upon that subject have been removed."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, Oct. 7.

YESTERDAY, half an hour after I posted my letter, it rained very steadily in the evening for about two hours.

The weather looks rather clear to-day after an interval of six days, during the whole of which time it rained copiously more or less the whole day.

All the crops are first rate with the exception for any particular crop. Cotton plants are in the best of condition, and we shall have this year a good crop and an early crop if all the things that generally affect it after the monsoons pass off quietly without any hitch.

Mr. White, the Collector, as well as Mr. Loch, the Assistant Collector, have not been yet relieved from their arduous duty to contend against the difficulties that had arisen in consequence of the exorbitantly fabulous prices of all sorts of grains. Now that peace and prosperity have been restored, these two hard-worked officers will shortly leave as usual for their respective districts. Both the officers deserve the highest thanks of the Government and the public for the excessive strain of duty they have undergone during these last few months.

The Municipality of this place is shortly to undergo a very healthy change under the hands of its able president, Mr. White.

BARODA, Oct. 6.

ALL apprehensions of the impending scarcity of grain and water (the want of the latter was, of late, felt in and around the city and the neighbouring villages) are by Heavens' mercy totally dispelled. For, from the evening of the 3rd instant up to the time of the despatch of this letter, the fall of rain is reported to be general throughout the districts. And from authentic information I have reason to believe that in the Dabhoee districts (under the Baroda jurisdiction) the growth of cotton crops this year is said to be very promising. The sowing of grain, of late, is said to be general in the Dabhoee Zilla, consequently the price of gram there is risen to Rs. 52 per rubee (16 maunds Guzerat weight). The high prices at Dubhoee affects the horse owners here, for before the monsoons a horse was easily fed on gram worth Rs. 7, but now the same has risen to Rs. 15 per month.

I hear from reliable source that the strength of the British troops here is to be reduced, for since the establishment of the new administration the strength of the troops was enhanced to 2 Regiments of N. I., a detachment of Europeans, a demi-battery of R. A., and a squadron of Cavalry, and now it is said that only one Regiment of N. I., the detachment of Europeans, and the half battery of R. A. are to be stationed here. A wing of the 22nd N. I., under the command of Major Blakeney, is gone to Ahmedabad; the other will soon follow. Practical instructions, in the rudiments of the military science, are daily imparted to the young Gaekwar by Mr. Quin, of the European detachment here, and the young Prince, I am told, strenuously applies himself thereto.

The Mahajuns here are sour against the Railway folks for admitting *dhoti* in the compartments where they sit. So they (the Mahajuns) all assembled lately and made a resolution to deny the privilege of taking the train for Dakore and other places till such time that the rule now in vogue (mixing *dhoti* with other classes) is discarded. If any Mahajun is known to go by train to Dakore, he will, as a punishment, be refused admittance to the caste feasts for a certain period.

ASSAULT OF ARMS AT POONA.

THE assault of arms at Poona took place on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst., as previously advertised, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who takes a lively interest in both European and native athletic sports, came up from Bombay expressly to be present on the occasion. It was to be regretted that the last day's chief event, the races over the field works and obstacles, did not collect as many spectators as usual. There was a marked improvement in the fencing as compared with former years, doubtless owing to the particular attention paid by Captain Wyndham, Instructor of Gymnasia, to this, perhaps the most important part of the Instruction at the Central Gymnasium. Sergeant Major Gorman, Sergeants Lowinds, Corby, Percy, and Hely, Corporal Dering, and others showed great skill with the foils, bayonet, and sword, and it was unfortunate that there were not prizes for all these men, as many were to nearly equal that the judges had the very greatest difficulty in making their decisions. Colour Sergeant Lowinds, 2nd Queen's, and Corporal Dering, 3rd Hussars, were most unfortunate in not gaining a first in any one of the different fencing contests. The address shown by them in the use of their weapons was superior to that of most of the competitors (excepting perhaps the Sergeant Major, who has been for years considered invincible), and the invariable good humour that was shown by them when luck, and not superior skill, was on the side of their opponents, was quite pleasant to witness. In this they displayed a generous spirit not uncommon amongst muscular Englishmen, and set a bright example to others who bore unmistakable defeat with less patience. It is unlikely that the whole army can produce better gymnasts than Sergeant Major Gorman, Sergeant Hely, of the 2nd Queen's, and Corporal Dering, of the 3rd Hussars. Their performances on the horizontal parallel bars and trapeze are worth travelling to see.

English gymnastics are becoming decidedly more popular every day in the Native Army, as was proved by the number of men from regiments in all parts of the Presidency who were sent to compete this year at Poona. This is a matter of no little importance, and it would be well if more and better prizes could be offered for competition next year to natives to encourage them to come from out-stations. In the mounted sports, the men of the 1st Lancers, as usual for many years past, were the only competitors, and it is worthy of note that this regiment, even when so far upcountry as Deesa, used to send men and horses to compete at Poona. It is known to be a fact that many commanding officers in native cavalry and regiments on this side of India (not in Bengal) discourage *nega bazee* and all mounted sports as bad for the horses' legs. It is a pity that officers cannot be found to superintend the practice, to see that the horses are fairly used and not overworked or strained by sudden starting off or pulling up. Under ordinary supervision it might perhaps be found no worse for horses than any other parade work. Jemadar Jumaldi Beg, of the 1st Lancers, who has been for the last dozen years the mainstay of all mounted sports in his regiment, took first place in *nega bazee* both with sword and lance, but he and another good rider and swordsman present, Jemadar Heerjee Manik, did not compete for prizes, being commissioned officers. It was remarked how much the presence of their own European officers seemed to animate and encourage some of the native competitors, while those who had no backers appeared to have little heart in the business.

The following is a list of prize winners:—

EUROPEANS.

Instructions—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 1st prize, Re 15
Foils—Sergt Percy, 1-2nd Queen's, 2nd prize, Rs 10
Ditto—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 1st do 15
Ditto—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 2nd do 10
Bayonet & Bayonet—Lce-Sergt Corby, 1-2d Queen's, 1st do 15
Ditto—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 2nd do 10
Non-Instructors—
Foils—Lce Corpl Rodgers, 68th Regt, 1st do 15
Ditto—Condon, 1-2nd Queen's, 2nd do 10
Bayonet & Bayonet—Lce-Corpl Barker, 44th Regt, 1st do 15
Ditto—McKay, 3rd Hussars, 2nd do 10
Sword & Bayonet—Lce-Corpl Williams, do 1st do 15
Ditto—Welch, 1-2nd Queen's, 2nd do 10
Single Stick—Lce Corp Coleman, 44th 1st do 15
Ditto—Gunner McKay, 3rd Hussars, 2nd do 10, dis-qualified.
Tricks with Sword—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 1st prize, Re 10
Ditto—Lce-Sergt Corby, 1-2nd Queen's, 2nd prize, Rs 5
Best man at arms (Bombay) Army—Sergt-Major Gorman, Gymnasium, 1st prize, Rs 20
Gymnastics generally—Sergt Percy, 2nd Queen's, 2nd prize, no prize
Instructions—Sergt-Major Gorman, ditto 1st prize Rs 25
Ditto—Hospital Sergt Gunn 2nd prize, Rs. 10 } divided.
Ditto—Sergt Healey, 1-2nd Queen's, 3rd do 10 }
Non-Instructions, Horizontal Bar—Yeoman, 1-2nd Queen's, 1st prize, Rs 10
Ditto—Sergt Tucker, 46th Regt, 2nd prize, Rs 6
Ditto—Sergt Hopson, 1-2nd Regt, 3rd do
Horse Vaulting—Lce Corpl Rodgers, 68th Regt, 1st prize Rs 7
Ditto—Pte Tucker, 46th Regt, 2nd prize, Rs 5
Ditto—Pte McCormell, 3rd prize, Re 3
Trapeze—Pte Hopson, 1-2nd Regt, 1st prize, Rs 7
Ditto—Pte Yeoman, 1-2nd Regt, 2nd prize, Rs 5
Ditto—Lce Corpl Rodgers, 68th Regt, 3rd prize, Re 3
Flying Trapeze—Yeoman, 1-2nd Regt, 1st do 7
Ditto—Pte Travers, 66th do 2nd do 5
Ditto—Pte Tucker, 46th do 3rd do 3
Parallel Bars—Pte Yeoman, 1-2nd Regt, 1st do 7
Ditto—Pte McCormell, 48th Regiment, 2nd do 5
Ditto—Gunner Dawson, R A, 3rd do 3
Gymnastics generally, non-Instructors—Private Yeoman, 1-2nd Regiment, 1st prize, Rs 15
Ditto—Private Tucker, 46th Regt, 2nd prize, Rs 10
Ditto—Private McCormell, 48th Regt, 3rd prize, Rs 5
Putting 56 lbs shot—Sergt Instructor.

NATIVES.

Gymnastic Instructors—
Horizontal Bar—Sowar Syad Hussnali, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Rs 15
Horizontal Bar—Sowar Sallick Ram, 1st Lancers, 2nd prize, Re 7
Horizontal Bar—Naique Bamjee Jadaw, 1st Lancers, 3rd prize, Rs. 5
Non-Instructors—
Horizontal Bar—Lance Naique Syscosing, 1st Grenadiers, 1st prize, Rs. 7
Horizontal Bar—Lance Naique Shaik Hanief, 15th Regiment, 2nd prize, Rs 3
Parallel Bars—Lce-Naique Syscosing, 1st Grenadiers, 1st prize, Rs 7
Parallel Bars—Lance Naique Shaik Mobarik, 2nd prize, Re 3
Horse—Lance Naique Mahadoo Sursat, 15th N I, 1st prize, Rs 7
Horse—Lance Naique Shaik Hanief, 15th N I, 2nd prize, Rs 3
Tricks with Sword—Duffedar Shaik Goolam Hoosein, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Rs 7
Tricks with Sword—Naique Mubeo Sing, 26th N I, 2nd prize, Re 3
Putting 56 lb shot—Private Gerwar Goojur, 2nd Grenadiers, 1st prize, Rs 7, 25 feet
Putting 24 lb shot—Havildar Nasor Khan, 8th N I, 2nd prize, Re 3
Long Jump—Private Feiz Mahomed Khan, 29th Regt 1st prize, Rs 7, 17 feet 7 inches
Long Jump—Private Bhiro Thackor, 26th N I, 2nd prize, Re 3
High Jump—Private Gerwar Goojur, 2nd Grenadiers, 1st prize, Rs 7, 5 feet 1 inch
High Jump—Private Ramned Tewaree, 15th Grenadiers, 2nd prize, Re 3
Jumping with Pole—Sowar Khundoojee Powar, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Rs 7, 9 feet 11 inches
Jumping with Pole—Private Bhiro Thackor, 26th N I, 2nd prize, Re 3
Race 300 yards—Private Bhiro Thackor, 26th N I, 1st prize, Re 10
Race 300 yards—Havildar Dharmsing, 14th N I, 2nd prize, Re 5
Race 100 yards—Naique Shaik Abdool Samud, 15th N I, 1st prize, Rs 7
Race 100 yards—Duffedar Shaik Goolam Hoosein, 1st Lancers, 2nd prize, Rs 3
Race (boys) 100 yards—Boy Odeyraj Lood, 26th N I, 1st prize, Rs 5
Race (boys) 100 yards—Boy Mingul DeSouza, 26th N I, 2nd prize, Rs 2

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Nega Bazee with Sword and Lance—Naique Dowlut Singh, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Rs 15
Ditto—Duffadar Jafirkhan, 1st Lancers, 2d prize Re10 } Equally
Ditto—Meque Hassakhan, 2nd prize Re 5 } divided.
Lance vs Lance—Naique Jalim Singh, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Re 10
Lance vs Sword—Rough Rider Blokram Singh, 1st Lancers, 1st prize, Re 10
Sword vs Sword—Naique Rowjee Sawunt, 1st Lancers, 1st prize Re 10

THREE young sailors lately met at a sit-up-all-night club. About the middle watch of the night these young fellows, being flushed with confidence and "cold Scotch," began narrating their experiences of a reigning stage beauty to whose Juliet each of them had at one time played Romeo. "I have in my pocket at the present moment a souvenir of the occasion," said one. "And so have I," said another. "And I too," said the third. Then, as with one accord, those three young actors drew from their pockets three photographic portraits of Miss Lou Sacre, and spread her, a vision in beautiful spider-legged characters, "To dear ——, The most admirable of Romeos." *(Cornish.)*

BOMBAY.

WE believe that Mr. W. Trant, lately of the *Times of India*, has been offered and has accepted the editorship of the *Madras Athenæum*.

MR. JOHN MOUBRAY, Superintendent of the Water Police, has gone to Poona on six weeks' sick leave. Senior Inspector Ingram, of the Bombay Police, officiates in his absence.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—Mowa Govind, a dhobie, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel belonging to Framjee Bastonjee.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Michael Hellier, a seaman of the British ship Eildenhope, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY DRIVERS.—Manockjee Eduljee, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for being drunk while in charge of a public conveyance, and also for furious driving, thereby injuring a girl, named Bhalee. Rs. 6 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the girl as compensation.

TRAMWAYS IN GIRGAUM.—Yesterday, another representation was submitted to Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, by certain residents of Cowalla Tank Road, requesting him to accord his permission to the Tramway Company to construct tramways on the Girgaum Road, as they believe it will be a great convenience to them and the whole neighbourhood.

THE following is the programme to be played by the string band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at a ½ to 6 (weather permitting):

Galop	Cupid's Arrows ... Barthmann.
Quadrille	Souvenir de Paris ... Reviere.
Waltz	Amoreten Tanze ... Gung'l.
Lancers	Carneval ... Coote.
Waltz	Reigning Beauty ... D'Albert.
Galop	Circle Gerola ... Godfrey.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Gool Mahomed and Ismail Laila, two noted gamblers, Dosabhoy Cowasjee and a coachman, four Mahomedans and two Hindoos, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in an empty house at Cammateepoors. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and, on conviction, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail and the rest were fined Rs. 20 each.

FAMLANPORE.—Colonel A. Y. Shortt, Political Superintendent, Pahlanpore, gives a very favourable account of the prospects of Pahlanpore since the rain fell. He says:—"All fears of famine have been dispelled, and even should

tinal towns and the probable effect of the measure is believed by the Chief Commissioner to be such that 'it cannot be long before municipal taxation comes to rest upon a thoroughly sound foundation.' I would suggest for your consideration whether this principle of collection under direct management might not receive the same extension in other administrations as it has received in the Central Provinces.

22. In a later despatch the right Honourable the Secretary of State observed regarding municipalities in the North-Western Provinces that, while the average consumption per head in respect of various articles agreed approximately with the "Government standard," the consumption in respect of sugar and cloth was very considerably in excess, and the Secretary of State asked for an explanation of what the "Government standard" was and whether it was proposed to make any alterations in it with respect to these two articles.

Explanations having been called for and received from the North-Western Provinces, the Secretary of State was informed that the "Government standard" was the reduced average consumption per head of population in towns, and that there was no intention of altering the Government standard in regard to sugar and cloth. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had in his letter said—

"If therefore the amount of any article taxed is in excess of the Government standard, this is equivalent to saying that it is in excess of what the Government believes to be the actual local consumption; in other words, the octroi is becoming a transit duty, and the fact mentioned by the Secretary of State, with reference to sugar and cloth, shows that these are articles in which this is very apt to be the case. I am to add that the whole subject of municipal taxation continues to have the anxious attention of this Government. It is possible that it may be found necessary in the end to exempt sugar and cloth altogether from taxation. Such a change, however, would effect the income of most towns very injuriously and perhaps compel the withdrawal of the octroi in many. At the same time there are no articles which can be more properly taxed if measures can only be devised for limiting the incidence of the duty to the inhabitants of the town in which it is levied."

23. In acknowledging this explanation the Secretary of State remarked that, unless it was possible to devise a scheme such as already suggested by him in his despatch of April 1876, it would be better to strictly limit taxation to articles consumed in the town and to tax such articles at a sufficiently high rate to produce the income required for local purposes. It was also added that the lowness of the rates levied was no advantage if it benefited the local consumption to the detriment of the external trade. Although successive Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Province have given this matter of municipal taxation great attention, it does not appear from the municipal administration report for 1875-76 that any advance has been made in restricting taxation to the consumption of commodities in towns, and as regards the two commodities to which special attention was drawn the consumption has been greater and not less—the figures being—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Government standard.
Refined sugar ...	13½ seers.	13 seers.	5—6 seers.
Unrefined sugar..	36½ "	38 "	15 "
Cloth ...	Rs. 10 14-1	Rs. 11-2-7	Rs. 4-6-0

Refunds also were less in 1875-76 than in the preceding year, the figures being Rs. 56,004 and Rs. 68,101, and in 1875-76 one municipality alone refunded over Rs. 24,000, leaving only some Rs. 32,000 to be spread over all the other 71 municipal towns.

24. No reports for late years have been received from the Punjab; from reports received from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces it is apparent that the opinion expressed by him in 1870 that octroi was not acting as a transit duty was either too sanguine or that circumstances have since occurred to make it operate as a transit duty. The matter has, however, received the Chief Commissioner's attention and improvement has taken place. The Chief Commissioner has arranged that the minimum limit below which refunds shall not be granted shall be very low indeed, and has also fixed or is fixing a convenient limit of time, and has done much to earn public admiration. He is one of the few men of independent means who have given themselves to missionary work for the simple love of it; and his devotion to that work is evidently of the most genuine, disinterested kind. A man who does his work manifestly for his work's sake, and seeks no reward but success, compels respect even from those who doubt the pure wisdom of much that he does. Mr. Miller's name will, we suppose, be written up beside that of Dr. Duff, as the second greatest name in the roll of educational missionaries. All India has heard of the splendid success he has achieved in Madras, and of the high position the Free Church College has won under him. The strange thing is that a really able, clear-headed man should have done all the educational work Mr. Miller has done, without seeing that one of the essential conditions of the success he has achieved has been, and must be, a subordination of evangelical to secular work so great, that the effects ascribed to it a former shall not obtrude themselves on the eye of the public. We are too familiar with the arguments by which missionaries delude themselves, and, unintentionally, their supporters at home, into the belief that by the work done in their colleges they are doing a great service to Christianity. We believe indeed that they are preparing the way for the future progress of Christianity, just as every agency in India is doing, which is sapping old superstitions and supplying sound knowledge and Western stimulants to Eastern thought—just as the Government colleges, and the railways, and the press are doing. So much their greatest opponents will admit; their best friends can hardly with any candour claim more. The further "indirect result-," as they are called, are not matters of experience, but a priori deductions. Because a few Bible lessons are given weekly, because the missionaries are good Christian men, therefore the Christian teaching and example must have such and such results. These assumed results include almost everything that a missionary could desire, save conversion; that, it appears, is not now looked for. But think of the amazing benefit those young pagans must derive from a sound secular education, *flavoured* with Christianity. And place this huge benefit side by side with the moral ruin resulting from the secular education, *unflavoured* with Christianity, which is imparted in Government colleges, and then try to estimate the value of our missionary institutions. The most benefit received in the one class of institutions, and the moral injury received in the other, are at present equally unknown quantities. What we do know—and what Mr. Miller and his brethren ought to see—is that their colleges are visibly successful as secular institutions only, and that the evangelical results, which are matters of inference in missionary reports, cannot be detected anywhere else. The natives have confidence in Missionary colleges, because they know that they can send their sons there without any dread of their being made Christians; and Government on the very same ground openly and liberally assists those institutions. Were an epidemic of conversion to break out in them, their whole character would be altered in a moment; but there have not been for years any indications of such an outbreak, and therefore they retain public confidence as non-proselytizing institutions. Now it ought to be distinctly understood by the poor people at home who give their sixpences and half-crowns to pay the salary of the professors, that the colleges are really non-proselytizing; that at any rate they are so regarded by all who are outside missionary circles, and that no results have for years been forthcoming to correct the misconception, if it be one. Then the Churches at home would insist on a change; and as to the nature of the change that is needed, we have very little doubt that the time has come when the missionaries ought to leave to others the secular education of all non-Christian natives, and expend their educational energies within the bounds of the Native Church.

MISSIONARY COLLEGES NOT MISSIONARY AGENCIES.

(*Statesman.*)

IF the controversy in the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, between the Rev. Mr. Miller and Professor Duncan of Madras, aid in hastening on the much-needed re-organization of the so-called Missionary Colleges of India (chiefs those of the Scotch Churches), Mr. Miller's defeat will do more good than he has done by his much praised educational efforts in Madras. Mr. Miller is a man for whom we are bound to cherish the highest respect, and who has done much to earn public admiration. He is one of the few men of independent means who have given themselves to missionary work for the simple love of it; and his devotion to that work is evidently of the most genuine, disinterested kind. A man who does his work manifestly for his work's sake, and seeks no reward but success, compels respect even from those who doubt the pure wisdom of much that he does. Mr. Miller's name will, we suppose, be written up beside that of Dr. Duff, as the second greatest name in the roll of educational missionaries. All India has heard of the splendid success he has achieved in Madras, and of the high position the Free Church College has won under him. The strange thing is that a really able, clear-headed man should have done all the educational work Mr. Miller has done, without seeing that one of the essential conditions of the success he has achieved has been, and must be, a subordination of evangelical to secular work so great, that the effects ascribed to the former shall not obtrude themselves on the eye of the public. We are too familiar with the arguments by which missionaries delude themselves, and, unintentionally, their supporters at home, into the belief that by the work done in their colleges they are doing a great service to Christianity. We believe indeed that they are preparing the way for the future progress of Christianity, just as every agency in India is doing, which is sapping old superstitions and supplying sound knowledge and Western stimulants to Eastern thought—just as the Government colleges, and the railways, and the press are doing. So much their greatest opponents will admit; their best friends can hardly with any candour claim more. The further "indirect result-," as they are called, are not matters of experience, but a priori deductions. Because a few Bible lessons are given weekly, because the missionaries are good Christian men, therefore the Christian teaching and example must have such and such results. These assumed results include almost everything that a missionary could desire, save conversion; that, it appears, is not now looked for. But think of the amazing benefit those young pagans must derive from a sound secular education, *flavoured* with Christianity. And place this huge benefit side by side with the moral ruin resulting from the secular education, *unflavoured* with Christianity, which is imparted in Government colleges, and then try to estimate the value of our missionary institutions. The most benefit received in the one class of institutions, and the moral injury received in the other, are at present equally unknown quantities. What we do know—and what Mr. Miller and his brethren ought to see—is that their colleges are visibly successful as secular institutions only, and that the evangelical results, which are matters of inference in missionary reports, cannot be detected anywhere else. The natives have confidence in Missionary colleges, because they know that they can send their sons there without any dread of their being made Christians; and Government on the very same ground openly and liberally assists those institutions. Were an epidemic of conversion to break out in them, their whole character would be altered in a moment; but there have not been for years any indications of such an outbreak, and therefore they retain public confidence as non-proselytizing institutions. Now it ought to be distinctly understood by the poor people at home who give their sixpences and half-crowns to pay the salary of the professors, that the colleges are really non-proselytizing; that at any rate they are so regarded by all who are outside missionary circles, and that no results have for years been forthcoming to correct the misconception, if it be one. Then the Churches at home would insist on a change; and as to the nature of the change that is needed, we have very little doubt that the time has come when the missionaries ought to leave to others the secular education of all non-Christian natives, and expend their educational energies within the bounds of the Native Church.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE following account of the Great Yorkshire Handicap race at Doncaster on Sept. 11th appeared in the *Sportsman*:—

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 500 added; winners extra; second received 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to saved her stake. St. Leger Course.

‡ Mr W S Cartwright's ch c Albert Edward, by Marsyas—Princess of Wales, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb.....Hopkins 1
‡ Mr R Jardine's br c Hilarious, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb J. Macdonald 2
Mr Whittaker's b f Mrs Pond, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.....Morrell 3
Lord Durham's Glendale, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb.....Snowden 0
Mr R. N. Batt's Bersaglier, 4 yrs, 8st 10 lb ....J. Osborne 0
Lord Wilton's Footstep, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb.....F Archer 0
Mr W S Mitchell-Innes's St Leger, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb. Dodge 0
Mr Bowes's Polonaise, 6 yrs, 7st 8lb.....Morgan 0
Mr F Gretton's Kingsclere, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb.....Watts 0
Mr W S Crawfurd's Norwich, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb.....Gelion 0
Mr Thorold's Bugle, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (inc 4lb extra)..... Jemaire 0
W M Donald 0
Mr M H Sanford's Mate, aged, 6st 3lb .....
Mr A Campbell's c by Mogador—Juzabel, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb Weedon 0

BETTING AT THE START.

2 to 1	agst Hilarious	100 to 7	agst St. Leger
4 to 1	—— Mrs Pond	100 to 7	—— Polonaise
100 to 15	—— Albert Edward	100 to 7	—— Norwich
8 to 1	—— Kingsclere	100 to 7	—— Mate
10 to 1	—— Footstep	20 to 1	—— Jezabel colt

THE RACE.

But little time was wasted at the post before the flag was lowered to a good start, the lot moving away in close order. Polonaise was the first to break the line, and made the running from Glendale, Bugle, Albert Edward, Mrs. Pond, and Kingsclere, and after these came Bersaglier, Hilarious, and Norwich, with Jezabel colt last, behind The Mate. Polonaise settled down in front of Albert Edward, and Mrs. Pond after going a quarter of a mile, and these were followed over the road by Bugle, Kingsclere, St. Leger, and Glendale, Footstep now dropping away in the rear. Rising the hill Mrs. Pond drew up to the heels of Polonaise, and was succeeded over the brow by Norwich, St. Leger, and Hilarious, with Kingsclere and Glendale next at the head of the others. They ran thus to the mile-post where Glendale dropped away, and Bugle became last. Polonaise was still in possession of the command as they streamed past the Rig Butts, Mrs. Pond and Albert Edward being in close attendance, with Norwich, Hilarious, and Kingsclere most prominent of the others. No change took place in the relative positions of the leading lot until reaching the site of the Old Red House, where Bugle was tailed off with Glendale. Coming to the bend, Polonaise was yet in front, but Morgan was riding hard to keep her there and before they were fairly round, Mrs Pond had assumed the command, only, however, to be deprived of the advantage as they came into the straight. Before reaching the distance Mrs. Pond also gave way to Hilarious, who challenged resolutely on the outside, but, losing a lot of ground through jumping the footpath, was finally beaten by a length. Mrs. Pond was eased in the last hundred yards and finished a very bad third. St. Leger was fourth, Glendale fifth, Norwich sixth, Polonaise, Footstep, and Kingsclere next, and the last four were The Mate, Bersaglier, Bugle, and the Jezabel colt. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 3 min 26sec. Value of the stakes 1110l.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

AT a time when we are continually hearing of the increase of insanity, brought about by the high pressure under which the various avocations of life are habitually carried on, a profound interest attaches to a report just issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who give, among other statements, a table showing the assigned causes of insanity of patients received into asylums in England and Wales during 1876. This table is the more interesting because it sets forth not merely the "supposed causes" to be found in ordinary asylum reports, and which may be nothing more than unskilful guesses of friends of private patients, or of relieving officers in the case of paupers, but is compiled from special returns of medical superintendents of asylums. During the year there were, it appears, the records of 14,000 patients admitted into asylums of all kinds, of whom nearly 7,000 were males and rather more than 7,000 females. Of these some 3,000 were cases of hereditary or congenital insanity, with or without a combination of other causes. Next to these, by far the most prolific source of insanity, according to this account, is intemperance, no fewer than upwards of 2,000 of the remaining 11,000 being attributed directly to this propensity, 1,500 of these being males, and the remaining 500 females. Bodily disease and old age are responsible for upwards of 1,100 cases of insanity, and next on the numerical list stands domestic trouble, in which, as might be supposed, females are the greater sufferers. Of 905 cases of insanity arising out of home troubles, 667 are females and only 238 males. On the other hand, "adverse circumstances," including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties, more frequently find victims among the men, 450 of whom became insane from these causes as against 241 females. There is another somewhat similar heading, viz., mental anxiety, or what is commonly spoken of as "worry," which last year broke down 425 females and 326 males. Taking these three headings—domestic trouble, adverse circumstances, and worry, as inclusive of the ordinary strain of every day life—we find that on the whole, this criterion would show that the weaker sex have rather the worst of it. They produced together last year 2,247 cases of mental aberration, and of these 1,014 were males and 1,333 females. There is one other division which ought perhaps to be brought into this comparison, and that is cases of insanity from overwork, in which we find 185 men and 103 women.—*The Globe.*

MR. CHARLES F. BROWN—otherwise Artemus Ward—once wrote a bright letter to a little eight-year-old friend of his in Elmira, and the *Gazette* of that town now prints this letter for the first time. He tells his "dear Amelia" how much he misses her. "Why didn't I put you in a bottle and bring you down with me?" he says. "But I am always forgetting something. The other day I went off and forgot my Aunt Sarah, and she's a good deal bigger than you are. Mr. Ramsey is also a very forgetful man. He frequently goes off and forgets his washerwoman. . . . I like you very much, I should like you just as well if you were twelve years older. I am very singular about somethings. You spoke to me about a boy who is my rival. I should be very sorry to kill that boy, but he may drive me to it. I am in fhopes that he will take himself into the Mediterranean tomb—that he may choke himself with a large slice of pudding—but if he does neither, I shall feel forced to load him with chains and *read all my lectures to him.* That will finish him. His boots may remain, but the rest of him will have perished miserably long ere I have got through."

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IT HAVING COME TO OUR KNOWLEDGE that sundry parcels of spurious champagne bearing fraudulent imitations of our brand on the Corks and Labels have been offered for sale in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, we hereby beg to caution the Wine Trade and the Public generally against this fraud. We also give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against all persons forging or counterfeiting our Trade Marks, or dealing in spurious Wine falsely purporting to be our growth.

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ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

NOTICES.

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TEMPLE BAR.

MR. C. BOUNEVIALLE takes great pleasure in announcing that the above establishment

IS NOW OPEN.
IS NOW OPEN.
IS NOW OPEN.
IS NOW OPEN.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

(*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 4)

THERE is every reason to believe that TEMPLE BAR will be the handsomest public refreshment room in India when it is completed. Nothing like it has ever been attempted in Bombay. It is one large hall (for the construction of which several floors of small houses have had to be knocked out), with a handsome gallery running round it, whence those who are taking refreshments may look down upon whatever is going on in the capacious room beneath. On the ground floor there are several gigantic mirrors, a bar inlaid with marble, and a handsome marble fountain which plays into a basin with gold fish in it. The roof of the hall has been gorgeously ornamented with gold and colours by an Italian artist. The place is altogether well worth seeing. To those who have been on the Continent it will recall some of the prettiest public rooms in such cities as Paris. Mr. Bouneviale deserves praise for the example he has set in the way to make places of public entertainment in India attractive for other things than mere drinking bare. Temple Bar is a very good hint of the style in which Mr. Bouneviale, with his Continental ideas, means to cater for the public here, and they may rest assured that for the Victoria Gardens entertainments, the buildings erected for their accommodation will lack nothing on the score of elegance and comfort that can be obtained in return for reasonable expenditure.

(*Times of India*, Oct. 4.)

We hear that Mr. Bouneviale's new restaurant "Temple Bar," opposite the Bombay Club, will be opened on Monday next. The building has been entirely new modelled in the interior, and is very lofty and convenient. All the fittings and arrangements show great taste and originality, and the cuisine is, we are told, to be something very good indeed. "Temple, Bar" will be a great acquisition to Bombay.

The DINING HALL, which has been constructed without regard to expense, is by far the most sumptuous apartment open to the public in Bombay, and equals in extent and in the richness of its decorations the most famous establishments of Europe. Fitted with all the modern appliances to secure the comfort and convenience of guests, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE believes it will be found the coolest and most attractive resort in this City. The establishment will be conducted as a high-class

RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,
RESTAURANT,

and will be found to equal in its *cuisine*, attendance, and appointments those Parisian *cafés* whose name is a synonym for all that is artistic in dining. In addition to its merit in this respect, and which fills a want long felt in Bombay, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE desires to announce that it is his intention to regulate the charges upon a scale of such moderation as to render the establishment as attractive to persons of limited means as to those of wealth. Breakfasts, tiffins and dinners will be served at all hours, *à la carte*, which include the choicest products of the Bombay markets. For those who prefer to dine at a fixed price, Mr. Bouneviale will serve both Tiffin and Dinner

A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,
A LA TABLE D'HOTE,

at very moderate prices and at separate tables, which he guarantees shall be as far above anything of the sort heretofore offered in Bombay, as the establishment itself is superior, to any building in India devoted to like purpose.

Equal discernment in selection and moderation in respect to price will be exhibited in the

CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,
CARTE DES VINS,

which Mr. BOUNEVIALLE feels confident will be found unequalled in variety and unparalleled in the quality of stock. Recognising the necessity which the European is under, in a tropical climate, of supplying the waste of tissue by stimulants which to be beneficial should be pure and unadulterated, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE takes pride in announcing that at this establishment wines, spirits and malt liquors will be found of the highest quality and at prices which will commend themselves to all.

LADIES

in particular will find TEMPLE BAR to afford them such a resort during their visits to the Fort as has heretofore been wanting to them. Supplied with accommodation unequalled, this establishment offers to the ladies of Bombay all the attractions of their own homes together with that change of *cuisine* which is so grateful in a tropical climate. Tiffins, Ices, Fruits, served in the most attractive manner and at moderate rates.

In all that concerns the art of Dining, Mr. BOUNEVIALLE feels confident that he has left nothing undone to merit and secure the patronage of the public, for

TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICES.

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